

# INFORMATION LETTER

Not for  
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members  
Only

No. 1127

Washington, D. C.

March 22, 1947

## Bean Standards Available

A number of canners have requested additional copies of the standards of identity and quality for canned green and wax beans which were issued by the Federal Security Administrator on February 19th and published in a Special Bulletin to the INFORMATION LETTER on February 20. Since distribution of this Bulletin was made to the headquarters offices of all green and wax bean canners and not to individual canning plants, it may be that the Bulletin failed to reach some canners who may be interested in having copies for their branch plant personnel. Additional copies of the Bean Standards Bulletin can be obtained from N.C.A. headquarters.

A hearing was held by the Federal Security Administration on March 20 upon proposals to amend the standard of identity for canned tomatoes under the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. (See story on page 170.)

## N.C.A. Resumes Canned Food Export and Import Reports

Exports and imports of canned foods by commodities for January, 1946, and January, 1947, and for the calendar years 1945 and 1946, are shown on page 172. This information was compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics from the foreign trade figures of the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

The exports and imports of canned foods will be carried monthly in the INFORMATION LETTER in the future, and usually will be available about the middle of the month. This resumes the service that was furnished canners before the war, but which was discontinued during the war when the government did not release information on foreign trade.

During 1946 more than \$2,000,000,000 worth of foodstuffs was exported from the United States. This was 29.5 percent greater than in 1945.

## Request of Fisheries Denied

Under Secretary of State William L. Clayton has informed the Association and the Office of the Association's Counsel that the request of the Pacific Coast governors' fisheries delegation for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of State for Fisheries has been denied, and that the State Department feels that the appointment of an over-all industry advisory committee to consult with the Department on fishery matters is impossible at this time.

In advising the Association of the State Department's decision, Mr. Clayton made public a letter which he had written to Governor Wallgren of Washington on the subject. Mr. Clayton, in his letter to Governor Wallgren stated, "It appears impossible, however, to form a general committee of workable size for all fishery problems which would be representative of the various interested groups and individuals." Text of Mr. Clayton's letter to the N.C.A. Fishery Products Division and to Association Counsel, and the text of the letter which he wrote to Governor Wallgren are published in full on page 173.

## Association Officers Hold First of Quarterly Meetings

A meeting of President Rutz, Second Vice President Eames and Secretary Campbell was held in San Francisco on March 10 and 12, to review the activities of the Association. This was the first of the scheduled quarterly meetings of the officers recommended by the Board of Directors at the Atlantic City Convention.

In preparation for this meeting each of the staff members prepared his work program for the first part of the year, together with a report of the progress of accomplishment to March 1. These reports were summarized and made available to the officers in advance of the meeting. (See *Association Officers Meet*, page 177).

## USDA Official Explains Current CCC Subsidy Policy

Because of the apparent misunderstanding and apprehension which exists among a number of canners regarding the policy of the Commodity Credit Corporation in disposing of pending claims for subsidy payments under the 1946 subsidy contract, H. Thomas Austern, of the Association's Counsel, wrote Sylvester R. Smith, Director of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Fruit and Vegetable Branch for an explanation of CCC's policy with respect to subsidy claims. Both Mr. Austern's letter to Mr. Smith, and Mr. Smith's reply to Mr.

Austern are reprinted in full in the following columns:

March 5, 1947.

Mr. S. R. Smith,  
Director, Fruit and Vegetable Branch,  
Production and Marketing Administration,  
Department of Agriculture,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Smith:

There appears to be considerable misunderstanding and probably unwarranted apprehension among many canners as to the current policy of the Commodity Credit Corporation in disposing of pending claims for subsidy payments under the 1946 subsidy contract.

As you undoubtedly know, qualification for subsidy payment necessitated showing an "eligible sale" which was defined in the contract as an absolute sale through June 30, 1946, accompanied by the transfer of title to the particular designated canned food. In the case of peas, you will recall, there was great delay in the issuance of 1946 price regulations, and Supplement 19 to FPR 1, specifying the 1946 prices, did not issue until June 19, to be effective on June 24, 1946. Moreover, it will be recalled that the CCC subsidy contract itself was not forwarded to canners until June 4, 1946, and necessarily received by them some time after that date.

Necessarily, much confusion attended the meeting of these two control dates, coupled as it was with the then uncertainty about the future of the entire OPA program. As a result there are many instances in which canners were in fact compelled to sell prior to June 24, 1946 at the 1945 ceiling prices or at "OPA ceiling prices." In a great many cases the goods were invoiced to the buyer and there was in every legal sense an absolute sale. Because of the transportation situation, however, in many instances the goods were not physically shipped until after June 30th and this is often the normal practice in the canning industry.

#### Final Date for Filing

The final date for filing claims was specified in the contract as November 30, 1946. Many of the claims filed on or before that date have not yet been paid, apparently because of some question on the part of administrative officials as to whether the sales involved were "eligible sales" under the contract. In several instances which have been reported to us the CCC officials have requested the canners to refile or "reclaim" for portions of their shipments. In other instances, canners who have discussed their claims have been variously told that the matter had to be presented to the Board or reviewed again, etc.

From the tone of many of the letters received and from comment in

trade publications, it appears that the impression has inadvertently developed that the Corporation is stalling. Some have expressed anxiety whether filing a new claim might result in the claim being foreclosed on the ground that it was not timely filed although I should suppose that a refile at the request of the Corporation would necessarily mean its approval of a later filing date in accordance with the contract.

#### Delay in Settlement

Because of the long delay in final settlement of these matters, I am afraid that many have lost sight of the fact that those entrusted with the administration of these matters have necessarily the duty of protecting the Corporation against unwarranted claims. For this reason I think it would be helpful in the interest of effective administration of the program for the Corporation to issue some kind of a statement explaining these delays and making it clear that whatever refile of claims is requested is necessary in the interest of orderly administration. Moreover, I am sure you will appreciate that the obtaining of these payments is important to the canners involved and particularly so for the financing of the new pack.

It would facilitate the refile desired if the CCC could state what it regards as the controlling principles in these cases. I am sure that during the course of the long consideration of the typical cases, some principles and policies must have been developed. Doing this will enable the canners to understand why particular information is desired and will also serve to focus on whatever differences of interpretation may exist. Ultimately, I would suppose that any canner refused payment will have the privilege of seeking to recover in the courts on any claim which he thinks is valid.

I would very much appreciate any reply or statement which might be given in response to this inquiry, and request permission to publish your reply in the INFORMATION LETTER of the National Canners Association.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. THOMAS AUSTERN.

March 14, 1947.

Mr. H. Thomas Austern  
National Canners Association  
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Austern:

This is in reply to your letter of March 5, 1947, concerning the current policy of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, in disposing of claims pending before the Commodity Credit Corporation for subsidy payments under the 1946 subsidy contract on processed vegetables.

We feel that canners have become unduly apprehensive concerning the approval and payment of claims under the 1946 vegetable subsidy program. As you pointed out in your letter, those administering the program have the duty of protecting the Commodity Credit Corporation against the payment of unwarranted claims, as well as the duty of making payments when the terms of the subsidy contract have been met.

Because of the duty of paying claims only when the terms of the program have been met, it is, as it always has been, necessary to analyze each claim carefully. The examination and analysis of claims under the 1946 subsidy program have required more than the usual time and care, principally because of the unsettled nature of trading in late June 1946. We realize that the price regulations applicable to the 1946 pack were not effective until June 24, 1946, and that many canners wished to wait until the 1946 ceilings were effective before disposing of their canned vegetables. Because of these conditions, many sales were made in the period between June 24 and June 30, 1946.

In order to protect Government funds, it has been necessary in many instances to write canners for additional information before questions concerning certain legal points could be settled. It has not been possible to make complete payments until such questions have been resolved. All the original claims that we have received have been analyzed. Each processor submitting claims has been either (1) paid in full, (2) notified that additional information is necessary before clearance can be made, or (3) paid in part and notified that a supplemental application may be filed covering the items temporarily suspended. The policy of authorizing payments has been followed in order to permit the payment of those portions of the claims upon which we were able to pass with the information we had available. With the filing of a supplemental application, it is expected that necessary additional information will be supplied upon which we may take final action concerning payment of the claim. The closing filing date, November 30, 1946, refers only to original filings. We are encouraging the prompt submission of supplemental claims on suspended items in order that we may make final disposition as soon as possible.

#### Confusion Concerning Filing

We realize that there has been confusion concerning the filing and payment of claims, and there have even been some rumors to the effect that the Commodity Credit Corporation was endeavoring to avoid payment on sales made in late June 1946. Such is not the situation. We are merely endeavoring to safeguard the payment

of Government funds as required by law. We expect to make payments upon all claims in which it is established that the terms and conditions of the subsidy contract have been met.

We appreciate receiving your inquiry concerning this situation and hope that you will give our reply circulation among canners in order that they may understand why claims have not been cleared as rapidly as they expect. There is no desire on our part

to delay the final liquidation of such claims and the Department is just as anxious as the canning industry to complete this matter at an early date. Any comments or suggestions that you or any member of the industry might have concerning the operations of the program would be appreciated.

Sincerely Yours,  
(Signed) S. R. SMITH,  
Director,  
Fruit and Vegetable Branch.

## Canned Food Statistics

### Stocks of Canned Tomatoes

Total civilian stocks of canned tomatoes in canners' hands on March 1, 1947, were 2,626,000 cases, basis 24/2's, and shipments during February, 1947, totaled 615,000 cases, basis 24/2's, the N.C.A. Division of Statistics states. These compare with March 1, 1946, civilian stocks of 1,060,000 cases and February, 1946, shipments of 415,000 cases, basis 24/2's.

The details of stocks and shipments of canned tomatoes as compiled from reports of canners who packed about 81 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting, are shown below:

Area	Civilian stocks		Civilian shipments	
	Feb. 1, 1947	Mar. 1, 1947	Feb. 1947	Feb. 1947
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
Northeast.....	41,547	29,807	11,740	
Mid-Atlantic..	554,339	426,922	127,417	
Mid-West.....	564,834	396,374	168,550	
West.....	1,312,820	1,140,161	172,659	
South.....	194,171	139,065	55,106	
Total U. S.	2,667,711	2,132,229	535,482	

### Canned Tomato Juice Stocks

Civilian stocks of canned tomato juice, canned tomato cocktail, and mixtures containing 70 percent or more tomato juice, in canners' hands March 1, 1947, were 7,542,677 actual cases, equivalent to 8,608,000 cases, basis No. 2's, the Association's Division of Statistics has reported. These compare with February 1, 1947, civilian stocks of 8,485,787 cases or 9,713,000 cases, basis No. 2's.

Civilian shipments during February, 1947, totaled 943,110 actual cases, equivalent to 1,105,000 cases, basis No. 2's. Civilian shipments from August 1, 1946, to March 1, 1947, totaled 26,668,000 compared with 25,006,000 cases during the corresponding period last season.

Details as to supplies, stocks, and shipments, as compiled from reports from canners who packed about 81 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting, are described below:

#### Supply, Stocks and Shipments (Basis 24/2's)

	1945-46	1946-47
	Cases	Cases
Civilian carryover stocks, August 1.....	200,000	500,000
Pack.....	28,389,000	34,900,000
Total supply.....	28,589,000	35,400,000
Government purchases.....	180,000	124,000
Civilian supply.....	28,409,000	35,276,000
Civilian stocks, March 1.....	3,403,000	8,608,000
Civilian shipments during February.....	1,870,000	1,105,000
Civilian shipments, August 1 to March 1.....	25,006,000	26,668,000

\* Announced government procurement.

#### Stocks and Shipments by Can Sizes (Actual Cases)

Sizes	Feb. 1, 1947		Mar. 1, 1947	
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
No. 2.....	3,885,203	3,519,443	365,760	
No. 3 Cyl.....	3,952,909	3,576,224	776,685	
No. 10.....	605,704	411,349	104,355	
Misc. Tin & Glass.....	41,971	35,661	6,310	

Total (Actual cases).....	8,485,787	7,542,677	943,110	
Total (Basis 24/2's).....	9,713,000	8,608,000	1,105,000	

### Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Holdings Larger Than 1946

Stocks of frozen fruits in cold storage on March 1, 1947, totaled 403 million pounds, as compared with 439 million on February 1, 1947, and 344 million pounds on March 1, 1946, according to a report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The decrease in frozen fruit stocks of 36 million pounds during February of this year was double the reduction in stocks during the corresponding month of 1946. March 1, 1947, hold-

ings were 17 percent larger than last year.

Frozen vegetable stocks in cold storage on March 1, 1947, totaled slightly less than 300 million pounds, compared with 320 million on February 1, 1947. March 1, 1947 cold storage holdings nearly doubled the March, 1946, holdings of 156 million pounds.

Cold storage holdings of five vegetables, asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, sweet corn, and green peas, on March 1 of this year totaled 170 million pounds—20 million pounds less than those on February 1—but slightly more than double the March 1, 1946, stocks of 80 million pounds.

Frozen fruit and vegetable stocks by commodities for March 1, 1947, with comparisons are shown in the following table:

	Mar. 1, 1947	Feb. 1, 1947	Mar. 1, 1946
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
<b>FROZEN FRUITS</b>			
Apples.....	58,019	59,005	65,050
Blackberries.....	15,112	17,543	14,458
Cherries.....	51,762	60,719	18,194
Young, Logan, Baynes.....	12,883	12,624	6,554
Raspberries.....	18,397	20,671	11,117
Strawberries.....	32,178	36,428	15,811
Grapes.....	10,636	12,203	14,784
Plums and prunes.....	16,438	19,890	15,050
Peaches.....	54,168	56,731	57,868
Fruit juices and purees.....	27,745	27,140	24,919
Apricots.....	25,725	29,086	27,836
Blueberries.....	15,637	15,022	16,974
All other fruits.....	67,691	71,864	54,511
Total.....	403,381	439,236	344,026
<b>FROZEN VEGETABLES</b>			
Asparagus.....	14,442	15,911	8,621
Beans, lima.....	18,773	21,828	9,941
Beans, snap.....	21,495	23,241	11,673
Broccoli.....	18,111	15,335	10,364
Cauliflower.....	9,301	8,855	4,353
Corn, sweet.....	31,490	36,570	15,801
Peas, green.....	63,899	63,640	37,209
Spinach.....	25,002	23,734	14,364
Brussels sprouts.....	7,190	7,063	4,046
Pumpkin and squash.....	10,860	11,531	4,861
Baked beans.....	196	736	1,158
Vegetable purees.....	150	159	489
All other vegetables.....	50,691	62,724	36,394
Total.....	308,600	320,307	156,274

### 1946 Pack of Tomato Pulp

The 1946 pack of canned tomato pulp and puree totaled 9,856,269 actual cases equivalent to 9,321,000 cases, basis 6/10's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. This compares with the previous record pack in 1945 of 7,244,818 actual cases, equivalent to 7,256,000 cases, basis 6/10's. The report covers the pack of pulp and puree for sale but does not include pulp packed for remanufacture in the same plant.

The 1946 pack of tomato pulp and puree by areas and can sizes is shown in the table on the following page.



1946 Pack of Canned Tomato Pulp

Area	24/3 Cases	40/1 Cases	24/2 3/4 Cases	6/10 Cases	5 gallons	Misc. tin & glass Cases	Total Cases
New York.....				519,152			519,152
Maryland & Delaware.....	5,000	52,382		184,491	46,681	28,167	317,671
New Jersey & Pennsylvania.....	15,000		400	300,673	278,626		594,599
Ohio.....	18,480	27,152		308,908		23,419	378,019
Indiana.....	32,529	167,622		527,044	7,855	74,633	800,683
Michigan.....	2,709	1,769		113,802	44,000		162,280
Utah & Idaho.....			2,320	208,705	11,632		222,657
California.....	166,831		1,247,980	3,185,199		726,363	5,296,373
Other States.....	28,285	176,700	300	613,490	2,896	231,174	1,055,635
Total.....	268,804	426,025	1,251,000	5,931,444	394,640	1,083,756	9,356,269

## Standards

### Hearing Held on Amendment to Canned Tomato Standard

As previously announced in the INFORMATION LETTER (February 21, 1947, page 135), a hearing was held by the Federal Security Administration on March 20 upon proposals to amend the standard of identity for canned tomatoes under the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

The existing standard permits use, with appropriate label declaration, of a small amount of calcium chloride as an optional ingredient to help retain firmness. The proposals, if adopted, would make possible the use of other calcium salts such as calcium sulfate or calcium citrate, for the same purpose, and with suitable label declaration.

At the conclusion of the hearing, the presiding officer fixed a time of 10 days, or until March 31, for submission of proposed corrections of the record and until April 10 for the filing of briefs and proposed findings of fact.

### Standards for Berries

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that it will establish standards for berries for processing, effective May 1, 1947.

All persons who desire to submit written data, views, or arguments for consideration in connection with the proposed standards and the effective date of the standards shall file the same in quadruplicate with the Hearing Clerk, Office of the Solicitor, Room 0308, South Building, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., not later than 5:30 p. m., E.S.T., on the 20th day after the publication (published March 18) of this notice in the *Federal Register*.

Canners desiring further information concerning the proposed standards for berries for processing should communicate with the Processed Standardization and Inspection Division, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

### Grades for Tangerine Juice

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on March 15 announced standards for grades for canned tangerine juice. The new standards are published on page 1767 of the *Federal Register* of that date, and become effective April 15.

Canners desiring further information regarding the new USDA standards should communicate with the Processed Products Standardization and Inspection Division of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

### Sweet Potato Standards

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued standards for grades for canned sweet potatoes, effective March 15. Detailed information concerning the new canned sweet potato standards may be obtained from the Processed Products Standardization and Inspection Division of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

### Livestock Importations Gain

During 1946, the U. S. Department of Agriculture certified the pure breeding of 32,406 domestic animals offered for importation into the United States under the terms of the tariff act which admits such purebred stock duty free. The Department announced this week. The number represents a gain of 27 percent over the preceding year and a still greater increase over previous years, USDA said.

### More Farm Workers

A total of 8,591,000 people were working on farms on March 1, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported this week. This total is 4 percent larger than a year earlier.

### Sugar Distribution and Stocks

Distribution of sugar for U. S. consumption by primary distributors during January, 1947, totaled 482,722 tons, compared with 514,945 tons during January, 1946. The following table shows the distribution by various types of distributors for January 1946 and 1947:

Distribution of Sugar

Distributors	January 1947	January 1946
	(short tons, raw value)	
Refiners raw.....	270	918
Refiners refined.....	364,658	356,188
Beet processors.....	107,806	131,370
Importers.....	19,708	10,163
Mainland cane mills.....	5,629	17,828
Total.....	498,073	516,465
Deliveries for export.....	16,351	1,820
For U. S. Consumption <sup>1</sup> .....	482,722	514,945

<sup>1</sup> Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.

Stocks of sugar on hand on January 31, 1947, totaled 1,317,262 tons or about 140,000 tons more than on hand January 31, 1946. The major part of the increase was in the hands of beet sugar processors. January 31 stocks for 1946 and 1947 by primary distributors are shown below:

Stocks of Sugar

Location of stocks	Jan. 31, 1947	Jan. 31, 1946
	(short tons, raw value)	
Refiners raw.....	110,634	113,843
Refiners refined.....	122,601	114,194
Beet processors.....	971,938	851,421
Importers.....	10,982	4,923
Mainland cane mills.....	100,807	93,431
Total.....	1,317,262	1,177,812

### Distributors' Stocks of Canned Fruits, Vegetables, and Juices

Wholesale distributor stocks of canned fruits, juices, and vegetables, including those in retail food chain warehouses, according to a report of the U. S. Bureau of the Census, totaled 110.3 million cases on February 1, 1947. This compares with January 1, 1947, stocks of 111.5 million cases and February 1, 1946, stocks in distributors' hands of 67.9 million cases.

Packers' stocks decreased by about 6.5 million cases during January. Packers' stocks totaled 104.7 million

cases on February 1, 1947, compared with 111.2 million a month earlier and 82.2 million on February 1, 1946.

Shipments of canned fruits, juices, and vegetables by canners and distributors during January, 1947, totaled 33.4 million cases or about 25

percent more than during December, 1946, but about 30 percent less than shipments during January, 1946. These shipments include canner and distributor shipments to retail and institutional outlets as well as to the government and commercial exports.

January, 1947, shipments and February 1, 1947, wholesale and packer stocks of canned fruits, juices, and vegetables, with comparisons, are shown in the following table (basis 24/2½'s for fruits and 24/2's for other items):

Civilian Shipments to Retail or Consumer Outlets and Stocks of Wholesale Distributors and Packers

Commodity	—Retail Shipments—			—Wholesale Stocks—			—Packers Stocks—		
	Jan. 1947 (31 days) 1,000 cases	Dec. 1946 (31 days) 1,000 cases	Jan. 1946 (31 days) 1,000 cases	Feb. 1, 1947 1,000 cases	Jan. 1, 1947 1,000 cases	Feb. 1, 1946 1,000 cases	Feb. 1, 1947 1,000 cases	Jan. 1, 1947 1,000 cases	Feb. 1, 1946 1,000 cases
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33,424</b>	<b>26,375</b>	<b>48,236</b>	<b>110,288</b>	<b>111,537</b>	<b>67,873</b>	<b>104,746</b>	<b>111,228</b>	<b>82,247</b>
<b>Fruits:</b>	<b>4,554</b>	<b>4,434</b>	<b>5,705</b>	<b>17,630</b>	<b>16,793</b>	<b>5,056</b>	<b>14,289</b>	<b>16,728</b>	<b>12,981</b>
Apples and crabapples	381	74	165	1,822	1,407	225	1,015	653	336
Applesauce	237	123	312	1,347	1,287	194	1,551	1,320	400
Apricots	148	130	438	2,558	2,505	388	913	1,114	1,312
Berries	22	7	19	233	248	24	37	44	47
Cherries (red sour)	13	11	93	292	303	11	84	86	777
Cherries, other	47	21	124	453	456	97	129	173	278
Cranberries and sauce	300	402	198	403	403	131	280	344	90
Figs	31	88	85	210	194	86	238	294	238
Grapefruit segments	526	53	258	654	628	99	1,327	908	221
Other citrus sections	11	(1)	(1)	19	25	(1)	7	2	(1)
Mixed fruits	347	781	665	1,286	1,218	496	1,195	1,010	1,232
Peaches, clingstone	800	657	1,343	4,204	4,118	1,428	2,814	3,700	2,950
Peaches, freestone	3	36	108	1,203	1,142	408	427	491	480
Pears	392	601	658	943	790	666	1,739	2,368	2,177
Pineapple	1,360	1,408	921	614	677	372	1,624	2,416	1,999
Plums and prunes	130	42	267	1,670	1,479	419	870	1,072	474
Other fruits	6	(1)	1	10	13	12	30	33	(1)
<b>Juices:</b>	<b>8,108</b>	<b>6,395</b>	<b>11,656</b>	<b>18,236</b>	<b>18,445</b>	<b>13,682</b>	<b>23,586</b>	<b>21,662</b>	<b>13,998</b>
Apple and sweet cider	92	137	106	976	975	376	1,145	1,011	222
Apricot, peach, and pear	52	42	22	374	408	16	204	185	44
Grape	217	183	96	284	206	75	100	88	25
Grapefruit	1,761	1,629	3,616	3,465	3,322	2,771	4,075	2,320	2,964
Orange	1,918	1,416	1,938	1,756	1,779	2,002	2,091	1,646	1,306
Orange and grapefruit blended	1,251	921	1,462	983	1,115	1,112	2,311	1,746	1,070
Other citrus juices	546	85	(7)	343	122	(1)	1,109	710	(7)
Pineapple	892	937	978	484	572	364	1,145	1,664	2,029
Prune	193	243	398	472	551	490	643	515	264
Other fruit and berry	1	15	56	38	18	82	105	125	58
Tomato	1,063	633	2,002	9,170	9,242	5,938	8,019	9,005	4,899
Vegetable combinations	119	108	255	762	820	342	2,546	2,607	1,009
Other vegetable juices	3	26	37	120	115	114	93	70	78
<b>Vegetables, seasonal:</b>	<b>7,473</b>	<b>4,964</b>	<b>14,336</b>	<b>49,357</b>	<b>51,311</b>	<b>32,610</b>	<b>34,330</b>	<b>38,547</b>	<b>32,523</b>
Asparagus	227	148	232	1,271	1,383	175	333	448	1,553
Beans, green and wax	1,121	413	1,939	6,400	6,939	4,565	4,292	4,692	3,587
Beans, lima	269	291	308	370	396	224	391	634	407
Beets	480	375	1,846	1,830	1,915	1,623	4,006	4,209	4,228
Carrots	198	267	365	1,036	1,038	863	1,842	1,822	1,302
Corn, vacuum-packed whole kernel	230	267	2,793	2,160	2,089	1,311	1,282	1,583	8,868
Corn, other (except corn on cob)	1,681	736	850	9,212	9,530	7,348	5,627	6,990	1,165
Greens, leafy (except spinach)	162	88	129	1,004	1,102	1,253	554	577	530
Mixed vegetables	249	51	496	1,340	1,369	732	1,132	1,025	734
Peas	1,097	1,049	2,922	13,312	13,938	9,369	9,158	10,229	7,927
Pumpkin and squash	137	122	228	1,916	1,910	338	557	700	380
Spinach	380	373	733	2,232	2,423	1,673	1,718	1,666	1,650
Tomatoes	641	854	1,995	7,294	7,259	3,116	3,438	3,972	3,182
<b>Vegetables, nonseasonal:</b>	<b>12,242</b>	<b>9,943</b>	<b>15,141</b>	<b>23,286</b>	<b>23,051</b>	<b>14,909</b>	<b>24,227</b>	<b>26,373</b>	<b>16,896</b>
Beans, dry	3,991	3,402	4,989	3,413	3,995	3,205	3,732	3,152	2,741
Potatoes, sweet	777	556	381	1,694	1,626	813	1,024	1,824	821
Potatoes, white	92	14	75	64	58	31	146	129	826
Sauerkraut	411	236	665	2,117	2,237	1,308	1,546	1,108	950
Tomato soup	381	239	920	2,362	2,562	1,588	1,460	1,528	722
All other soups	3,070	2,091	3,715	5,266	5,320	2,419	4,451	3,712	1,585
Tomato catsup and chili sauce	844	1,090	1,191	3,133	2,156	1,340	3,382	4,167	3,497
Tomato paste	140	392	651	1,995	1,327	996	1,950	1,156	679
Tomato sauces	759	579	564	1,741	1,837	864	2,623	3,260	1,006
Tomato pulp and puree	1,310	1,183	1,802	3,410	3,241	2,022	4,114	5,529	2,724
Other vegetables	467	251	897	691	692	323	790	908	445
<b>Baby foods:</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>8,314</b>	<b>7,918</b>	<b>5,849</b>
Custards (including fruit desserts)	114	67	155	158	173	174	536	511	669
Fruits	339	215	384	645	695	534	3,748	3,454	2,081
Meats	288	109	258	418	461	296	1,300	1,289	799
Vegetables	307	218	371	540	598	612	2,724	2,664	2,330

<sup>1</sup> Included in Mixed fruits or Other fruits.

<sup>2</sup> Included in Other fruit and berry.

## Canned Food Exports and Imports—Years 1945 and 1946—January, 1946 and 1947

	January, 1946		January, 1947		Calendar Year 1945		Calendar Year 1946	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
<b>Exports</b>								
Meats, total.....	253,593,949	865,426,014	3,032,008	81,022,038	698,906,242	\$240,082,806	858,190,493	\$246,742,182
Beef, corned, etc.....	44,162,300	12,543,712	54,067	15,486	38,758,414	9,865,967	160,096,038	44,766,955
Tushons.....	6,927,324	2,007,930			166,618,940	70,318,030	80,188,058	32,351,611
Pork.....	13,132,817	4,086,473	1,418,810	577,790	72,205,781	25,722,991	88,214,688	30,380,251
Sausage, bologna, franks, etc.....	16,982,496	5,339,640	128,448	58,994	91,869,479	29,665,504	57,772,280	18,471,109
Other meat.....	172,409,012	39,857,269	1,430,683	370,359	329,453,628	104,510,384	471,929,459	130,772,226
Vegetables, total.....	25,609,320	2,581,349	13,286,939	2,061,175	292,115,934	29,144,913	212,203,980	19,918,280
Asparagus.....	172,184	31,418	1,535,189	379,980	1,379,751	311,382	9,532,805	2,397,253
Beans, baked and with pork.....	2,058,534	353,166	466,999	59,324	49,560,482	4,354,153	7,605,214	941,292
Corn.....	571,321	63,817	646,379	84,723	1,282,363	142,745	5,645,437	607,100
Peas.....	1,049,921	106,135	1,954,635	200,536	55,123,117	5,424,318	30,202,693	2,870,669
Scups.....	1,581,518	791,876	1,709,538	233,514	6,612,391	1,032,732	12,841,493	2,650,907
Tomatoes.....			108,946	16,570	27,063,636	2,465,710		
Tomato paste and puree.....	649,625	78,638	1,880,724	293,050	23,598,389	3,373,552	9,749,237	1,531,624
Tomato juice.....	16,319,143	787,470	916,317	77,198	24,362,558	978,425	91,211,016	2,886,759
Catsup, etc.....	1,406,098	289,555	1,574,104	360,536	4,098,188	607,331	6,667,613	1,202,944
Other vegetables and juices.....	1,800,980	239,574	2,477,018	393,744	99,035,059	10,364,565	38,908,570	4,960,732
Condensed milk.....	13,625,880	2,310,235	8,911,287	1,589,996	110,939,835	18,771,659	90,786,782	15,378,035
Evaporated milk.....	91,591,223	10,499,266	28,871,025	4,349,575	570,686,487	70,457,235	926,285,931	110,880,430
<b>Fish:</b>								
Salmon.....	12,148,408	2,527,167	5,434,254	1,487,552	34,548,505	13,279,060	51,358,751	12,889,899
Sardines.....	23,612,656	3,315,393	21,220,931	2,643,020	76,264,806	12,403,091	85,727,590	13,360,340
Cod, haddock, lake, pollock, eusk.....			686,114	47,513	154,822	44,978	844,056	80,650
Herring.....	487,290	72,868	14,340	3,218	1,407,830	220,345	3,377,042	520,441
Other fish, except shellfish.....	6,847,211	891,732	747,483	175,473	12,229,982	2,164,230	18,574,792	3,180,155
Shellfish:								
Shrimp.....	1,360	816	128,172	143,165	666,618	384,193	150,098	142,993
Other shellfish.....	279,710	65,542	484,143	145,212	3,681,142	509,143	26,752,867	4,419,070
Fruits, total.....	10,785,144	1,487,795	41,688,532	6,033,307	108,950,730	14,341,131	120,402,460	16,947,464
Grapefruit.....			7,969,315	832,905	880,168	111,246	1,772,193	230,259
Berries.....	157,326	10,481			270,622	51,346	837,496	155,984
Apples and apple sauce.....	114,145	14,501	38,107	9,739	984,718	131,646	1,348,435	198,921
Grapes.....	240	30	266,484	43,314	100	16	2,664	537
Apricots.....	1,329,614	173,239	3,224,056	437,688	33,940,012	4,773,426	26,449,285	3,571,890
Cherries.....	87,730	17,275	236,579	56,088	572,733	113,160	2,809,572	599,152
Fruits and plums.....	127,432	14,308	2,037,124	203,946	1,478,706	160,305	3,493,235	434,486
Peaches.....	2,008,724	355,319	9,760,405	1,286,798	29,662,782	3,597,765	28,072,984	3,473,710
Pears.....	2,076,964	316,161	8,445,817	1,474,726	17,805,260	2,520,896	7,345,994	1,151,385
Pineapple.....	2,424,325	322,661	2,530,230	435,063	15,973,020	1,824,606	19,137,170	2,581,271
Fruit salad and cocktail.....	1,493,226	246,424	6,495,513	1,125,834	6,440,628	921,727	26,895,332	4,220,459
Other fruits.....	65,418	9,366	675,222	127,206	941,321	134,992	2,238,100	329,408
<b>Fruit juices* (in gallons):</b>								
Pineapple.....	45,236	30,309	118,511	104,928	96,077	81,006	676,461	556,410
Grapefruit.....	2,030,351	501,434	802,628	362,698	2,284,020	1,512,261	10,594,330	4,766,416
Orange.....	340,081	415,195	231,438	188,676	3,006,599	7,364,085	5,404,903	4,899,631
Other fruit juices.....	190,407	248,966	391,293	338,130	1,223,408	1,344,021	5,516,872	4,608,230
<b>Imports</b>								
Meat:								
Beef.....	282	95	1,588	397	54,817,303	9,165,545	3,326,574	933,084
Other meats.....	47,142	17,272	1,214	1,086	1,397,371	370,139	15,267,355	3,776,919
Milk, condensed and evaporated.....	1,224	84	24	5	4,581,584	410,595	633,842	58,664
<b>Fish:</b>								
Packed in oil:								
Sardines.....	2,606,851	1,238,847	2,159,387	923,713	4,034,439	2,416,307	19,333,860	7,334,078
Anchovies.....	341,048	218,605	110,647	79,013	6,986,797	5,769,530	3,986,301	2,976,845
Other fish in oil.....	781,986	296,849	1,076,637	537,355	5,701,732	2,231,271	5,443,553	2,382,156
Other fish not in oil.....	234,047	72,873	847,493	182,678	4,562,187	1,288,673	16,117,666	4,348,205
Shellfish:								
Clams and oysters.....	5,286	4,260	30,971	32,373	76,927	28,311	254,056	163,788
Lobsters.....	190,974	112,470	2,331,446	1,162,116	2,628,589	2,956,518	2,432,623	3,805,579
Vegetables:								
Pimientos.....	112,812	47,466	4,200	1,183	2,713,594	1,030,122	4,084,381	1,588,139
Tomatoes.....	11,352	478	1,675,708	213,438	4,579,669	288,728	11,323,158	1,250,632
Tomato paste and sauce.....	2,000	320	51,696	9,958	2,985,228	325,593	810,648	79,965
Other vegetables.....	46,515	5,854	73,938	15,804	5,203,027	365,735	11,694,088	1,347,272
<b>Fruit:</b>								
Pineapple, dutiable.....	1,117,654	149,718	1,947,880	273,334	24,291,508	2,913,963	39,329,000	5,410,290

(\*) Including concentrates.



# Fisheries

## Text of Mr. Clayton's Letters Concerning the Fishing Industry

March 19, 1947

MY DEAR MR. AUSTERN:

In view of your interest in the placement of fisheries work in the organization of the Department, I enclose for your information a copy of my letter of February 20, 1947, to Governor Wallgren of Washington relative to this question. This letter was in reply to Governor Wallgren's letter of January 13, 1947, a copy of which will be found in the Congressional Record for January 22, 1947 (pages 547-548).

After conversations at the Department on December 18, 1946, with members of Governor Wallgren's committee, and after receipt of his letter of January 13, 1947, the entire situation with respect to the responsibilities of the Department for international fisheries matters was reviewed, consideration being given not only to the views of the committee but also to views which have been expressed by other persons since the reorganization of the Department in January 1944. On the basis of this review, the Department believes that the most practical solution to the questions raised is the one given in the enclosed letter to Governor Wallgren.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. L. CLAYTON,  
Under Secretary of State  
for Economic Affairs

February 20, 1947

MY DEAR GOVERNOR WALLGREN:

I have considered carefully your communication of January 13, 1947, regarding the fisheries work of the Department and have consulted other officers on the matter. We appreciate the study which you and the members of your committee have given to this question and the frank manner in which you have presented your views. I know that you desire to have the fisheries interests of the United States adequately served, and assure you that I am most desirous that our fisheries program go forward properly.

After a detailed review, the Department finds that it would be inadvisable to make an organizational change with regard to the placement of responsibilities for fisheries. Under the present organization we have been able to add considerable personnel to the staff previously assigned to the unit. I believe that the officers in direct charge are fully aware of the problems now facing us, and are handling such problems capably and forcefully. The work is being carried for-

ward more rapidly and effectively than previously and liaison within the Department and between the Department and other agencies of the Government has been strengthened and improved.

While it seems unwise to make any formal change in the Department's organization, I would like to assure you that Mr. Thorp and I will be happy to discuss policy questions of interest to the west coast fishing industry with you on any occasion. I am intensely interested in making sure that the Department does not fail to discharge any of its obligations. Hence, I would consider it a personal favor if you would advise me from time to time of specific problems which you believe need attention or increased effort.

With regard to the suggestion that an industry advisory committee be formed to work with the Department on fisheries matters, the Department favors full consultation with all persons and groups interested in such questions. It appears impossible, however, to form a general committee of workable size for all fishery problems which would be representative of the various interested groups and individuals. Consequently, I believe that the most practical arrangement would be to establish as the need arises ad hoc committees for special problems, and to continue and develop other consultative practices which may be advisable. A good example of such an ad hoc committee is the one established by the California fishing industry and representatives of the State Government over a year ago. This committee, of which Mr. Montgomery Phister is now Chairman, has consulted the Department formally and informally on a number of occasions relative to problems affecting the west coast tuna industry. These discussions have been of assistance to the Department, and I believe that both industry and State representatives have found them helpful. The Department would welcome suggestions from State officials and from members of the industry as to additional committees which they might wish to set up from time to time for consultation on other problems.

I will be glad to discuss fishery matters in which you are interested with you at any time you may be in Washington, and to see that any suggestions you may make are given appropriate attention.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) WILLIAM L. CLAYTON,  
Under Secretary for  
Economic Affairs

## Warehouse Space at Capacity

Warehouse occupancy will continue at capacity levels throughout this year, according to the American Warehousemen's Association.

## Frozen and Cured Fish Stocks in Cold Storage Are Reported

Holdings of frozen and cured fish in cold storage on March 1, 1947, totaled 118,230,000 pounds, as compared with February 1, 1947, holdings of 151,839,000 pounds, and the March 1, 1946, stocks of 117,690,000 pounds, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has reported from data furnished by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of Interior. The following table lists, by varieties, the quantities of frozen and cured fish held in cold storage during the respective periods:

	Mar. 1, 1946	Feb. 1, 1947	Mar. 1, 1947
SPECIES	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
<b>Salt-water fish:</b>			
Bait and animal food.	2,754	1,308	1,347
Bluefish.....	142	136	105
Butterfish.....	391	431	362
Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, whole....	1,912	1,336	1,163
Croakers.....	497	262	155
Eels.....	214	287	239
Fillets (miscellaneous)	14,772	35,536	27,656
Flounders (including fillets).....	2,212	2,503	1,707
Halibut.....	4,370	10,243	6,645
Herring, sea.....	645	1,846	1,274
Mackerel (Boston, in- cluding fillets)....	5,364	1,460	1,092
Mullet.....	2,324	1,776	1,481
Sablefish (black cod).	2,774	5,439	4,462
Salmon (all species)...	10,200	16,371	12,173
Seap (porgies).....	1,000	540	472
Sea trout (weakfish, gray and spotted)...	1,044	2,651	500
Shad and shad roe...	341	379	325
Smelts (sea).....	1,781	1,148	950
Swordfish.....	1,181	845	605
Whiting (including fillets).....	8,763	6,653	4,773
Miscellaneous salt- water fish.....	10,815	9,612	10,158
<b>Fresh-water fish:</b>			
Bait and animal food.	1,300	1,811	1,721
Blue pike & sauger (including fillets)...	290	280	343
Catfish and bullheads	277	436	236
Chubs.....	709	438	409
Lake herring & cisco (including fillets)...	3,478	2,630	1,943
Lake trout.....	479	321	315
Pickering, jacks or yel- low jacks.....	182	89	87
Sturgeon and spoon- bill cat.....	42	496	394
Suckers.....	33	16	13
Tullibee.....	682	385	311
Yellow perch (includ- ing fillets).....	86	1,097	606
Yellow pike (or wall- eye) (including fi- lets).....	182	100	141
Whitefish.....	1,492	1,603	1,410
Miscellaneous fresh- water fish.....	1,020	906	786
<b>Shellfish:</b>			
Lobster tails (spiny lobster).....	367	1,132	1,023
Scallops.....	907	1,634	1,163
Shrimp.....	11,639	10,424	7,444
Squid.....	1,385	680	506
Miscellaneous shell- fish.....	1,606	1,974	1,710
<b>Frozen fish, total.....</b>	<b>99,051</b>	<b>137,381</b>	<b>98,294</b>
<b>Cured fish, total.....</b>	<b>18,639</b>	<b>24,458</b>	<b>19,936</b>
<b>Total, all fish.....</b>	<b>117,690</b>	<b>151,839</b>	<b>118,230</b>

## Trade Marks

### ADVANTAGES OF LANHAM TRADE-MARK ACT EXPLAINED

#### New Act Becomes Effective July 5; Affords Greater Protection Than Old Law

Many canners will want to take advantage of the greater trade-mark protection available under the new Act which becomes effective on July 5, 1947. The general features of the Lanham Act were reviewed in an INFORMATION LETTER article on August 10, 1946, at page 314.

The Act sets up a Principal Register and a Supplemental Register. Registration on the Principal Register, though more difficult, is far more advantageous. Under the present law trade-marks may have been registered under the Act of February 20, 1905, or the Act of March 19, 1920. An examination of the formal certificate or a search at the Patent Office will reveal under which statute a particular trade-mark may have been registered.

The impact of the new Act is not the same on all trade-marks or prospective trade-mark rights. For example, registration on the Principal Register under the new Act will entitle a trade-mark to a good measure of incontestability five years after the registration date. If a trade-mark has already been registered under the Act of February 20, 1905, it is possible to re-publish it simply by submitting an appropriate affidavit to the Patent Office. This must be done before expiration of the trade-mark and should be done promptly to permit the period for incontestability to start running. No one can oppose such re-publication—as is the case where a trade-mark is being initially registered.

A trade-mark that has not been registered thus far may be placed on the Principal Register by taking the necessary registration steps, if the mark possesses the necessary qualifications. Trade-marks presently registered under the Act of March 19, 1920, have very little trade-mark protection or advantage, except for foreign trade. For example, such registration does not create even a presumption of ownership in the mark. If such a mark has acquired a "secondary" meaning, or is otherwise distinctive of the applicant's goods, the mark may be re-registered on the Principal Register and acquire greater rights and eventually a measure of incontestability. If, however, the mark registered

under the 1920 Act is "merely" descriptive, "primarily" geographic, or "primarily" a surname—and has acquired no "secondary" meaning—the mark may be renewed if necessary under the Supplemental Register. The rights acquired under the Supplemental Register are not comparable to those stemming from the Principal Register, and no incontestability is ever achieved by such registration.

It should be noted that five years of substantially exclusive and continuous use of a trade-mark in commerce is prima facie evidence that the mark has acquired a "secondary" meaning and is distinctive of the applicant's goods. Such marks may now be eligible for the Principal Register. A further change is that a disclaimer of an unregistrable part of a mark no longer bars registration of that part once it has acquired distinctiveness and trade-mark significance. If in the past there was any disclaimer in connection with the registration of your mark, that can be ascertained by examining the certificate.

The new Act has liberalized registration in a number of additional significant respects. One change permits concurrent registration where a trade-mark has lawfully been used by several companies in different parts of the country. Use will be geographically restricted in such cases to prevent conflict.

In addition, registration of marks not primarily geographical or not primarily a surname is now possible. There has also been a relaxation, under conditions where confusion will not be caused, to permit registration of words which are corporate names.

New marks now made registrable include collective and certification marks. Service marks also may be registered, including advertising slogans, character names, and distinctive features of radio or other advertising used in commerce. Distinctive packages may also be trade-marked under the new Lanham Act.

Another important innovation is that partial assignment of a trade-mark becomes possible, without assigning the good will of the entire business. Under the statute only the good will connected with the mark need be assigned. Also "related companies" controlled by the registrant may now be permitted to use a mark

under certain conditions without danger of forfeiting the mark. The necessary control to make a company "related" may be not only substantial stock ownership but alternatively the effective supervision of the nature and quality of the goods in connection with which the trade-mark is used.

## Congress

### Import and Export Controls

The President sent a special message to Congress on March 19 requesting early consideration and action to continue export controls for one year following the present expiration date of June 30. Earlier in the week Senators George D. Aiken of Vermont and Robert A. Taft of Ohio had interrupted debate on portal-to-portal pay legislation to discuss the continuation of allocation, import, and export controls. Allocation and import controls expire with the termination of the Second War Powers Act on March 31. Subcommittees of the Senate and House Judiciary Committees have held hearings on extending this Act and have the subject under executive consideration.

### Commodity Credit Corporation

A bill to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation for one year to June 30, 1948, was favorably reported to the Senate on March 19 by the Committee on Agriculture. No change is contemplated by the bill in the Corporation's borrowing capacity. As introduced the bill proposed a two-year extension.

### Clayton Act

A bill (H. R. 515) to amend the Clayton Act to prohibit a corporation from acquiring the physical properties of a competing corporation was the subject of hearings before a House Judiciary Subcommittee on March 19.

### Sugar

The House began debate on March 20 on a proposal to extend sugar rationing and price controls to October 31, 1947 and inventory controls to March 31, 1948. The bill (H. J. Res. 146) would place the extended controls in the Department of Agriculture and would provide for the needs of hardship cases, new users, and those who have no base period history. As introduced the bill was almost identical with a measure recently reported by the Senate Banking Committee



which would extend controls, if necessary to March 31, 1948.

#### Reciprocal Trade

Hearings on a reciprocal trade program will commence before the House Ways and Means Committee on March 24.

#### Marketing Orders

No action is scheduled at the present time by either the House or Senate Agriculture Committees on the Hope bill (H. R. 452) or its companion measure (S. 306). Hearings were held recently by the House Committee and are to be resumed some time in the future. The Senate Committee has taken no action.

#### Labor

House and Senate Labor Committees have concluded hearings on general labor legislation and are in the process of drafting bills. The House has passed a portal-to-portal pay bill (H. R. 2157) and the Senate devoted the past week to debate of an amended version of the measure. The bill would outlaw past claims, ban future claims, and establish a two-year statute of limitations on claims for unpaid wages. On March 19 the Senate voted to include in the bill an amendment to the Wage and Hour Law that would relieve employers from criminal penalties if they relied in good faith on a written administrative ruling.

Mississippi are also made by this revision.

The restrictions contained in the quarantine and the regulations with respect to the movement of articles regulated under the quarantine, other than live white-fringed beetles, apply only to movement of such articles from the regulated areas in a quarantined State into or through any other State or any Territory or District of the United States. Live white-fringed beetles may not be moved from any State, Territory or the District of Columbia into any other of such places except for scientific purposes as provided in the regulations.

This action brings the State of Georgia under Federal regulation with requirements paralleling those imposed by the State on infested areas where white-fringed beetles were found during the 1946 season. The requirements for the safeguards placed around products which may carry and distribute this introduced, wingless, insect pest are designed to prevent its spread into new areas. Such safeguards thus afford protection from an insect which attacks a wide variety of crops, USDA said.

## Raw Products

### N.C.A. Joins National Joint Committee on Fertilizer Application

The National Canners Association has been invited to become one of the parent organizations of the National Joint Committee on Fertilizer Application. The Board of Directors of the N.C.A. at the annual convention in Atlantic City, adopted a resolution recommended by the Raw Products Committee favoring the principles and policies of the NJCFA and approved the acceptance of an invitation to become one of the parent organizations. The charter members are The American Society of Agricultural Engineers, The American Society of Agronomy, The American Society for Horticultural Science, The Farm Equipment Institute, and The National Fertilizer Association.

Article II of the by-laws states: "The purposes of the Committee shall be (1) to stimulate, encourage, and initiate in State and Federal experiment stations and other governmental agencies and in commercial organizations cooperative experimental work bearing on the proper utilization of fertilizer with particular consideration for fertilizer placement, including experimental work on the time when fertilizers should be applied to individual crops and on proper machinery for fertilizer distribution; (2) to collect and disseminate useful information on problems relating to the physical placement of fertilizer for increasing or improving yields or quality of plant growth; (3) to encourage and support such other experimental work on the utilization of fertilizers as the Executive Committee may from time to time determine

and to disseminate information on such projects."

The Executive Committee consists of the chairman, the retiring chairman, the vice chairman, the secretary, and one representative from each member organization who has been specifically designated by that organization.

The present officers of the National Joint Committee on Fertilizer Application are: Chairman—Dr. J. B. Hester, Campbell Soup Co.; vice chairman—A. W. Turner, Asst. Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Fertilizers, U. S. Department of Agriculture; and Secretary—F. S. Lodge, National Fertilizer Association.

The Committee each year publishes a proceedings which gives in detail the results of cooperative fertilizer application results in most of the important crop producing States of the Nation.

### Quarantine on White-Fringed Beetle Is Revised by USDA

The white-fringed beetle quarantine and regulations were revised effective March 15, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced. This revision places the State of Georgia under quarantine because of the finding of infestations of white-fringed beetles in that State during the past spring and summer, and designates parts of 23 counties in Georgia as regulated areas. Minor additions to the regulated areas in Alabama and

### Indiana Peach Production

The extreme importance of elevation and location of land within the State as they effect crop performance of peach trees is pointed out in *Indiana Peach Production*, Extension Bulletin 322 issued by the Purdue University Department of Agricultural Extension. The success or failure of a peach planting in the State usually can be predicted before the trees are set, according to this bulletin, basing the statement on 26 years of peach crop production records furnished by Indiana growers.

The bulletin explains that the ideal site for a peach planting is one which has considerable elevation above wide adjacent areas of lower ground and which is level enough to avoid severe losses from erosion when a soil management system of cultivation and winter cover crop is followed. Rolling or hill sites should definitely be laid out in contours across the slopes.

The publication contains recommendations for adequate fertilization and spacing and makes the suggestion that the advice of a successful Indiana peach grower be sought regarding sites and variety selections before initial investments are made. Due to the average killing of peach buds from low temperatures and the greater susceptibility of the fruit buds

on young trees, profitable production is often delayed until the fifth or sixth growing season, which means that an investment of \$175.00 to \$200.00 per acre is necessary before the orchard can be expected to pay even the yearly operating expenses.

### Farmers Intend to Plant Larger Acreage of Crops

Farmers intend (as of March 1) to plant a slightly larger total acreage of principal crops than those of the past 2 years, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced this week. Shifts between crops are also significant, USDA said. Much of the shifting is due to the near-record acreage of winter wheat sown last fall which is still doing well, and to the demand for oil crops—flaxseed and soybeans. These tend to limit the acreage available for sorghums, corn, oats and some others.

Barley and durum wheat appear to be gaining favor at the expense of other spring wheat, while sugar beets, beans and peas are replacing potatoes in many competing areas.

Part of the producers' optimism is due to improvement in farm labor and machinery supplies. Furthermore, they were able to get much work done last fall so that they are in a strategic position to start spring work as the season develops. Spring is progressing about normally, USDA explained.

Soil moisture is mostly satisfactory, except in the extreme Southwest. A relatively severe winter in the South has prevented premature fruit budding and tended to reduce the insect hazard to crops. Farmers are preparing to take advantage of what they regard as favorable price prospects for another year.

The aggregate acreage of crops now planned would exceed that finally planted last year by about 2.3 million acres and that of 1945 by nearly a million acres. It would be 7.4 million acres below the wartime peak in 1944, however, so that under present favoring conditions it appears quite possible that intentions can be realized. Allowing for duplications and for certain crops not yet surveyed, the total of principal crops planted or grown in 1947 may approach 358 million acres, compared with 355½ million last year, an average of 355 million in the ten years 1936-1945 and the high mark of 375½ million acres in 1932.

Comparing the intended acreages for 16 major crops with 1947 goals

for the same crops, the prospective aggregate is about 1 percent below the goals. Exceeding last year's acreages and their percent of 1946 are: Wheat, 102.9; barley, 101; flaxseed, 171; rice, 102.2; dry edible beans, 111.2; dry field peas, 109.5; soybeans, 106.3; hay, 100; sugar beets, 109.6.

Commodities which may fall below 1946 production and the percent of last year is as follows: Corn, 97.3; oats, 99.1; sorghums for all purposes, 88.9; potatoes, 88; sweet potatoes, 96.8; tobacco, 98.5; cowpeas, 91.8; peanuts, 97.4.

### Control of Downy Mildew on Cabbage and Other Plants

Cabbage, collards, cauliflower, broccoli, brussels sprouts and kohlrabi are susceptible to mildew which develops rapidly when night temperatures range between 50 and 60 degrees F. for four or more nights in succession and the plants remain wet until 10 to 11 o'clock in the mornings, according to information contained in Press Bulletin 633 published by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station at Gainesville. Under such conditions the fungus may complete its life cycle and produce spores on leaves within two or three days after they are infected. When heavy dews occur on several successive nights and the days are dry and sunny, the disease kills many plants in the seed-leaf stage and retards the growth of others.

The disease first appears on the seed leaves if the seedlings emerge

when conditions are favorable for it. It can be recognized easily in the morning, when the plants are wet with dew, by the presence of a white mildew consisting of mycelium, spore-bearing structures, and masses of spores of the fungus on the lower sides of infected leaves and sometimes on their upper surfaces.

Downy mildew can be controlled in the plant bed by spraying the plants with spergon spray prepared by mixing four pounds of wettable spergon with 100 gallons of water, or by dusting the plants with 12 percent spergon dust. Fermate, xerlate, dithane, bismuth subsalicylate, zinc ethylene bis-dithiocarbamate, manganese ethylene bis-dithiocarbamate, sulfur, and copper-containing fungicides have been tested during the last five years, but none has proved as effective as spergon for controlling mildew, according to the Florida publication.

If the plants are less than 2 inches high, no more spergon spray or dust should be used than is recommended, since heavier applications may injure or kill them. Larger plants can withstand heavier dosages than those recommended, but excessive use of spergon will not give any better control of mildew and will increase the cost of treatment.

Most insects which attack cabbage, with the exception of aphids, can be controlled by treating the plants with a regular DDT dust or spray, with spergon dust containing three percent DDT, or with spergon spray containing one pound of actual DDT in each 100 gallons of spray.

### Plans Made for Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease by Joint Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission

The following statement was issued by the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission at the conclusion of a recent meeting at the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

The Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission met to consider the question of cooperation between the Governments of Mexico and the United States in a program for eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico. Authority for such cooperation on the part of the United States is contained in an Act of Congress approved by President Truman on February 28.

The Commission passed the following formal resolution:

#### CONSIDERING:

That the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico and the pre-

vention of its spread into the United States will require vigorous action lasting over a considerable period of time and involving intricate administrative and supervisory problems, and the handling of extensive funds, and will often require prompt decision and action under competent direction, the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission

#### RECOMMENDS:

1. That there be established in Mexico City at the earliest possible date a joint office for the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease.

2. That this office be administered by a director and a co-director who shall be jointly responsible for the active direction of the campaign against foot-and-mouth disease, and for the expenditures of funds supplied by the two Governments for that pur-

pose. The director should be a Mexican citizen appointed by the Mexican Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock Industry. The co-director should be a United States citizen appointed by the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

3. That there be established a joint administrative board for the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease to which the director and co-director shall be responsible. This board shall be responsible for the policies and procedures to be followed by the office. The board shall consist of:

Three members appointed by the Mexican Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock Industry; three members appointed by the United States Secretary of Agriculture, and the director and co-director of the Office.

4. That the Mexican and United States Sections of the administrative board should each arrange for the appointment of an advisory committee consisting of such persons as may be desired.

Since the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission met, the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture on March 19 declared an emergency outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease had occurred in Mexico and that every effort is being made to prevent the spread of the disease into the United States.

## Foreign Trade

### World Food Supply Below Prewar Level, Expert Says

The following report is excerpted from a summary of remarks made by Dr. D. A. FitzGerald, Secretary-General, International Emergency Food Council, at a recent meeting of the Northwestern Farm Institute, Minneapolis, Minn.:

The world's per capita supply of food . . . still is below prewar. The USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations reports food production in 1946-47 as about equal to that of 1935-1939 but in the meantime the world's population has increased by 7 or 8 percent. As we all know, prewar consumption in many parts of the world was by no means up to the standard prescribed by nutritionists but it was all that these consumers could afford.

A deficiency compared to prewar of 7 or 8 percent in the world's per capita food consumption does not at first glance appear to be a critical shortage. Indeed doctors and other experts who should know have indicated that a 7 or 8 percent decline in

per capita consumption of food in the United States might be most beneficial to the waistlines and health of at least some of us. The fact is, of course, that per capita food consumption in some countries notably the U. S. is actually higher than it was before the war.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that in 1947 the average American will have about 3,400 calories a day, which is 5 percent above the prewar average. This means that the rest of the world's per capita consumption is not 93 percent of prewar but some lesser percentage. Furthermore, in some countries of which the ex-enemy countries are an outstanding example, per capita food consumption is two-thirds or perhaps less of prewar and, in fact, is so low that the health and working ability of the population are being most seriously affected.

In Western European countries outside of Germany there has been some improvement in the nutritional status of the people as compared to the situation a year ago. In the United Kingdom, however, food consumption is 5 to 10 percent less than it was at this time last year or during the war and while the health of the average Britisher has not been impaired and is, in fact, better than before the war the point has now been reached in the United Kingdom where further cuts in rations would tend to affect production adversely and to have a most depressing effect on the mental attitude of the people. The United Kingdom, as we all realize, faces a hard task of recovering economic equilibrium and any decline in productivity of the British worker is viewed by the British Government with the utmost concern. In this connection, the unusually severe winter, both on the continent and in the United Kingdom, has been most unfortunate. It has slowed down to a walk the progress of economic recovery.

### New Officers of World Bank

J. J. McCloy, former legal counsel of the Chase Bank of New York, took over the presidency of the International Bank on March 17. His banking assistants are Eugene R. Black of the Chase Bank of New York, who on March 14 was confirmed by the Senate as United States director of the bank; and Robert L. Garner, one time vice president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and more recently finance officer of General Foods Corporation.

The World Bank has a theoretical capital of \$7,790,500,000 subscribed by about forty member countries who joined the Bretton Woods Plan, but a more realistic figure of the institution's assets is the one shown on De-

cember 31, 1946, when its holdings were reported as exceeding \$83,000,000 in cash and \$147,000,000 in U. S. certificates, the equivalent of cash.

### Sweden Bans U. S. Imports

The State Department received a communique from the Government of Sweden on March 15 announcing an overall ban on imports as of that date, except for "essential commodities" to be admitted under license. These "essential commodities" will not include canned foods, say officials of the Swedish Legation, until new regulations have been issued establishing a revised list of admissible imports.

The Swedish Government will admit all merchandise that was shipped from foreign ports on or prior to March 20, or paid for by irrevocable letters-of-credit on or before March 16, Swedish officials state.

### Chile Expands Fruit Exports

Chile's 1946-47 fruit crops have been favored with satisfactory weather conditions, the United States Department of Commerce announced this week. Exports of apples during the first 11 months of 1946 amounted to 5,966 metric tons, 48 percent going to the United States, compared with total 1945 exports of only 2,095 metric tons.

### ASSOCIATION OFFICERS MEET

(Concluded from page 167)

Thus the officers of the Association were given an opportunity to study the activities of the staff in connection with the programs that have been outlined to carry forward the continuing work of the Association as well as the new projects that were recommended and approved by the Board of Directors at the Convention in Atlantic City.

These meetings also afford an opportunity for a closer working arrangement between the officers and the staff. These closer and more frequent contacts, it is believed, will result in improving the efficiency of the overall operation of the Association. Probably the most outstanding advantage of these meetings is the opportunity it affords the Secretary to bring to the attention of the officers concrete administrative problems that involve the development of policies. The next quarterly meeting of the officers will be held May 21 in Washington.



## Wages

### Farm Wages Triple During War

Farm wage rates in 1946 were over three times the pre-war level and were the highest on record, the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported this week. Cash wage payments and value of perquisites to hired farm workers in 1946 also were the largest on record. Farm wage rates this year will continue high but probably will taper off some in the last part of the year. Farm employment increased somewhat in 1946, and is expected to increase further in 1947.

For at least the next year or two, the number of persons available for farm work will not change greatly, prices of farm products will be somewhat lower than at present, and farm wage rates will remain relatively high. This means different things to different farmers. BAE stated that nearly half of the Nation's farmers hire no labor at all; nearly a third hire a little labor; and about one-fifth employ over 90 percent of the hired farm labor. On the other hand, about a fourth of the hired farm workers are also farm operators or members of farm families.

## Personnel

### Illinois Cannery Officers

Officers of the Illinois Cannery Association elected to serve during the coming year are as follows:

President—Jordan Truitt, Princeville Canning Company, Princeville; vice president—Horace Larkin, Rochelle Asparagus Company, Rochelle; secretary-treasurer—W. D. Jones, Streator.

### Canners League Officials

At the 43rd Annual Meeting of the Cannery League of California, San Francisco, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

**Industry Officers**—President—William H. Foster, Foster & Wood Canning Company; vice president—A. W. Eames, California Packing Corporation, and vice president—L. J. Taylor, Libby, McNeill & Libby.

**Executive Officers**—Executive vice president—M. A. Clevenger; vice president—W. S. Everts; secretary—Sylvia Kempton, and treasurer—R. J. Marsh.

### Forthcoming Meetings

March 25-26—National Cannery Association, Corn Standards Committee Meeting, N.C.A. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

March 25-27—Food and Drug Administration, Food Standards Committee, Informal Discussion to Accept Recommendations for Establishment of Standards of Identity or Quality or Fill of Container for Certain Products. Discussions will be held as follows:

March 25—Standard of Identity for Mayonnaise, Salad Dressings and Related Products.

March 26—Standard of Quality and Fill of Container for Canned Corn.

March 27—Standards of Identity for Frozen Fruits.

All Food Standards Committee meetings will be held in Room 5525, Social Security Building, Washington 25, D. C.

March 31—National Cannery Association, Legislative Committee Meeting, N.C.A. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

April 2—Tidewater Cannery Association, Business Meeting, Richmond Hotel, Richmond, Va.

April 2—National Cannery Association, Asparagus Cannery Committee Meeting, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

April 9-11—Tri-State Packers Association, Spring Convention, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

April 17—Indiana Cannery Association, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

May 1-2—National Cannery Association, Sanitation Short Course, Tallcorn Hotel, Marshalltown, Iowa.

May 22-23—Ozark Cannery Association, Spring Meeting, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

June 1-2—Michigan Cannery Association, Spring Meeting, Park Place Hotel, Traverse City, Mich.

June 9-11—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., Mid-year Meeting, Skytop Lodge, Skytop, Pa.

July 8-18—Indiana Cannery Association, Mold Count School, Horticulture Department, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

December 4-5—Tri-State Packers Association, Fall Convention, Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

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